THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Oct. 22d, 1886, was as

Tuesday, 19. Wednesday, 20. Thursday, 21. -.12.64412.959 Average..... Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 25d day of October, A. D., 1886.
N. P. Fett.

[SEAL] Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual avcrare daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1890, 12,439 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Contents of Sunday Bee. Page 1. General Telegraphic News. Page 2. City News.—Miscellany.

Page 3. Special Advertisements,—General and Local Markets.
Pave 4. Editorials.—Political Points.— Press Comments.—Sunday Gossip, Page 5. Lincoln News.—Miscellany.—Advertisements.
Page 6. Council Bluffs News.—Miscellany.

-Advertisements.
Page 7. The Week in Omaha Society.Miscellany.-Advertisements.
Page 8. General City News.-Local Ad-Page 9. Miss Tickle Love in Slices—The Tragedy of a Glance, by Fred Nye,—Sunday in Paris and America.

Page 10. Hints for House Builders.-Colonei Bowie and His Knife.—A Delaware Ghost Story, Page 11. Adventures of Major North, by

Adventures of Major North, by Alfred Sorenson.—The Paris Rothschild's.— Honey for the Ladies.—Connubilities.— Redgious.—Peppermint Drops.—Impicties.— Musical and Dramatic.—Educational.—La-facettals Grave Musical and Dramatic,—Educational,—La-fayette's Grave.
Page 12. Among the Wits and Wags.— An Entertaining Trio.—Clara Belic, Omar James and David G. Croly.—A Career of

REGISTER, register, register.

This is the last week of registration.

Don't fail to vote your preference for United States senator.

HUNDREDS of voters lost their right to vote last year through a failure to regis-REAL estate in Omaha more than holds

Its own. It is proving a bonanza for wise investors. Do not trust to friends to register

your name. Call in person at the registrar's office. VOTERS should not fail to see that their

names are placed on the registration lists this week. One by one the roses fade. One by

one the democratic candidates decline to be slaughtered to make a bourbon holi-THE town of Freehold, New Jersey, has been photographed by lightning.

The possibilities of Jersey lightning seem unlimited. OMAHA's prosperity is not bound up in the success or failure of any one enterprise, but she needs an independent rail-

road outlet to the west for all that.

CLEARINGS for last week again passed the four million point. The volume of Omaha's bank clearings are the surest indication of the prosperous condition of

OMAHA democrats evidently believe in the principle that the office should seek the man. The men are not seeking the office to any great extent in local democratic circles.

The cable car system will soon be put ento winter quarters. It has been the worst managed enterprise with which Omaha capitalists have dealt in years. A combination of brains, "get up" and money would have had it in operation weeks ago.

Two question for honest republican voters to consider is whether they will be whipped into voting for a self-convicted bribe taker, a party traitor and a consummate scoundrel simply because his name happens to be printed on a republican ticket.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has ordered Geronimo and his bands to Florida without throwing any further light on the disputed question whether the surrender was unconditional or not. The action of the secretary seems to leave further conjectures on the subject unnecessary.

EVERY voter should see that the name of C. H. Van Wyck is on his ballot on election day. The popular vote, now first appealed to under our constitution, should be so large as to force the continuance of this method by which the people will in the future choose their senators by clipping the wings of unscrupulous and ambitious politicians.

MR. EDMENDS gave his find shot to the collapsed Blaine campaign in Vermont when he declined to be cross questioned as to his future position on the presidential issue and in the face of his refusal received 228 out of the 250 votes cast in the Vermont legislature for United States senator. Mr. Edmunds is probably still of the opinion that a Western man should be selected as the republican candidate in 1898.

The Hoffman Libel Suit, After six days trial the jury in the case of J. M. Hoffman against Edward Rosewater has rendered a verdict awarding \$1,000 damages to the plaintiff for supposed injury to his feelings and reputation. Such a verdict would have been rendered nowhere in Nebraska outside

of Lincoln At the outset this suit was instigated by the rings and plunderers who hang around the state capital, and by newspapers that make it their business to shield every dishonest man who holds an office. Robind these came the political bank, which, in connection with great railroad, has kept in abject subjection the business community at the state capital. To that class of cormorants Rosewater and the BEE have for twenty years been a mortal terror.

With a populace prejudiced by a venal press and overawed by money power and state house influence there was very little chance for fair play and justice.

In any other county a verdict for the plaintiff, in the face of the testimony, would never have been rendered. An appeal for a new trial has been made, and there are ample legal reasons why it us from doing our duty in dealing with public men, and denouncing conspiracies and conspirators, public thieves and official knaves whenever we deem it conducive to good government.

The verdict of this Lincoln jury has not vindicated Governor Dawes and his private secretary. The high-handed outrage which took place at the capital when the wooden-legged man was shot down in cold blood by the detectives for a reward, which the governor had promised, will never be forgotten or condoned. To punish the editor of this paper for calling attention to this cowardly plot and murder was fully as infamous as the plot itself.

Gere's Scarcerow. Great alarm prevails at the state cap

ital over the discovery that Van Wyck's appeal for a popular endorsement will destroy all the chances of defeating the choice of the people. So Mr. Gere, the great railrogue editor, has raised a scarecrow with which he expects to frighten people from voting for Van Wyck. He solemnly warns everybody against printing Van Wyck's name on the regular tickets, and goes so far as to say that any man who attaches Van Wyck's name to the ticket with a paster will have to go to the penitentiary for violating the law against fraudulent tickets. This man Gere evidently imagines that the people of Nebraska are a set of idiots. Voting for Van Wyck is not voting for a candidate, but merely an expression of preference for a candidate to be chosen by the legislature. It is perfectly proper and legal for any man to print, either in the middle or at the bottom of the ticket his "preference" for United States senator. Mr. Gere's pretense that because Van Wyck is nominated by any party for the office his name cannot be inserted on any regular ticket is all bosh. The law against fraudulent tickets simply refers to candidates who are elected directly by the people, and then only the name inserted in place of another canditate whose name is omitted from the ticket cannot be counted. The United States senatorship is not an elective office and Van Wyck's name will not in any way tend to deceive the voter who might desire to vote for the candidate of another party. It is perfectly prepostrous to threaten anybody with penalties for voting with pasters. The law has no such intention and pasters have been voted all over the state at every election since the law was passed. Mr. Gere's advice to vote on separate tickets for senator is in keeping with his scare-crow threats. All the candidates are voted on one ticket at a general election. Even when voting for presidential electors no separate ticket is used. The judges of election will throw out the separate tickets if offered. The whole thing is a stupid attempt to frighten timid people who do not know their rights in the premises. It is a notorious fact that several hundred votes were polied at the election of 1879 for United States senator. and returned by the canvassers to the state board

The Park Question.

Kansas City is agitating the question of a park system to afford breathing places for its poor and recreation and pleasure grounds for its citizens. Minneapolis and St. Paul have already taken steps to provide themselves with a chain of parks to beautify their suburbs and add to the appearance of these cities. Sooner or later the same question will force itself upon the people of Omaha. Public parks become a necessity in large cities. They are desirable to afford fresh air to parents and children whose lives are passed largely indoors and in the cramped quarters of tenements, factories and flats. They are important for the general sanitation of cities where the free play of currents of air is blocked and hampered by tall houses and still taller chimneys. They are no less important as adding to the attractiveness of cities as places of pleasant residence in building up the localities by which they are enclosed with handsome places and ample grounds. Every sere of park room adds twice its value to the neighboring property. The cost of a mile of parked boulevard is quickly repaid by the advancing value of adjoining real estate, while the city as a whole shares in the improvement which trees and lawns and convenient open air resorts add to the conveniences of the entire community. Omaha will yet regret that the boulevard project agitated a year ago was not carried into effect when the price of property was comparatively low and the owners of large tracts of suburban property stood ready to forward the improvement by liberal contributions of real estate. The sooner that any necessary public improvement which involves in any way the condemnation of property is fostered and pushed to a beginning the more economical it is for the city. Growth in population means rising real estate values and added cost to taxpayers when the delayed work is finally begun.

Miss Winnie Davis Insulted With undecountable stupidity but yet characteristic check, the people of Richmond last week sought to glorify the lost cause" by getting the president of the United States and his wife to pay public court to the ex-president of the southern confederacy, through his daugh-

ter Winnie, at an official reception to be given by the governor of Virginia. Miss Itavis was but recently, at a confederate soldiers' reunion, formally and officially adopted as 'the daughter of the confederacy," Governor Fitzbugh Lee escorting her and presenting her at the ceremony. On the occasion of the visit of President Cleveland and his wife to Richmond in response to a formal invitation, it was arranged, not that Jeff Davis' daughter, Miss Winnie, should be a simple guest at of. She was, in her official capacity as "daughter of the confederacy," to formally receive the grests, with the wife of the president of the United States standing at her side and assisting her! The blue and the gray, not as represented by equal footing, were to meet again, but this time they were to be represented by the families of the union president and the rebel president, and that of the rebel was to hold the chief place of honor.

ism forgets nothing and learns nothing. The south does not forget its treason, but still glories in it, and it has not yet learned should be granted. The precedent that the popular heart of the north will established in this case will not deter not glorify treason or traitors. The most the north is prepared to do is to forgive those who show works meet for repentance. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland was caught in a trap, that he was not duly advised of the use that was to be made of himself and wife in the old confederate capitor, but he should have fore seen it and taken steps to guard against it. As a democrat he would of course have been in congenial company, but at the last moment he perceived, or there were those about him shrewd enough to perceive, that it would be disastrous to democracy for him and his wife to play the parts assigned them in this apotheosis of Jeff Davis and the dead confederacy. and so at the last moment he decided to

How clearly this proves that bourbon-

clined himself to attend the reception arranged for. What is the consequence? The southern chivalry is up in arms, and declare that Mrs. Cleveland's absence was "an insult to Miss Winnie Davis and the best families of Richmond." They do not explain why Mrs. Cleveland was called upon to honor Miss Davis by her presence; they do not perceive that they had arranged for an insult to Mrs, Cleveland in the part assigned to her, and through her to the loyal north. They are only chagrined that their nice little scheme to exhibit the president and his wife as celebrating the moral victory of the confederacy, though physically defeated, was frustrated. This shows what the south expected from a democratic victory. It shows also that the north is not prepared to gratify that expectation.

leave his wife in Washington, and de-

Elsewhere is published a notice of the meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which will be held to morrow evening at the residence of Judge Savage, on Twenty-second street. It is gratifying to learn that the effort made several years ago to maintain a branch of this worthy organization in our city has not been allowed to die out. Although it has not courted notoriety or forced itself much upon the public notice, the society has already accomplished much good. Arrests have been made under the provisions of the law and for some time an agent was regularly employed to enter complaints against offenders. It is now the determination of its members to reorganize the society on a broader basis commensurate with the work which the growth of the city provides for its attention. Every friend of humanity should gladly co-operate. Not a day passes without glaring violations on our streets of the ordinance prohibiting cruelty to animals. Over-loaded gravs and trucks drawn by staggering horses pass to and fro. Crowded horse cars groan up our hills dragged by straining and overtasked teams. Abuse of dumb animals stare us in the face on nearly every street where grading operations are in progress. Months ago the BEE published a letter from a stranger visiting our city, calling attention to the need of active work by a strong society for the prevention of cruelfy to animals and commenting in stinging language upon the neglect of the west, so far advanced in so many other reformatory movements, to engage heartily in a work whose results are now shown so strongly in cities further east. The BEE will gladly lend its voice and assistance towards futhering the work of the society. It is an educational as well as a benevolent work. Its influence in lessen ing the brutalizing effects of cruelty up on the growing generation is by no means an unimportant feature of its oper-

Results of Prohibition. The BEE of Saturday contained a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., showing that the effect of prohibition in that state has already been to largely increase illicit distilling. Prohibition having closed the saloons, moonshine whisky is peddled about in wagons, covered up with apples, which travel through the country and stand in secluded streets in towns, giving all needed facilities to negroes and poor whites for getting all they want of the most villainous whisky made. Well-todo people send abroad for their liquor and drink as much as ever. Thus pro-

hibition does not prohibit in Georgia. In one day, recently, in Portland, Me., fifteen liquor cases, a part only of a very long docket, were passed upon in the superior court, and fines and costs imposed amounting to \$4,685.85. Nothing more conclusive than this can be cited to show that the general sentiment of that city does not sustain prohibition, or men wonld not be found to incur such penalties for selling liquor.

The Providence Journal says that in that city since the law went into effect club rooms have sprung up in all directions. All that is required by the club manager is a personal knowledge of the thirsty applicant and then he is furnished with a key. The more introductions he gets to the managers the more keys he gets, so that in a short time his ring is full enough to gain him admission all over the city, and his keys not only admit himself but all his friends. In the high-toned clubs a fee of \$1 is charged for initiation, and then the key is furnished and a punched slip for which the new member pays and which he uses until its purchasing power is exhausted, when a fresh slip

The same paper describes the Newport method of erading the law. A company

called the Avadink company, of New York, sends there what is known as Avadink tonic, which is sold at lifteen cents a bottle. The bottle is packed in a neat pasteboard box bearing the name of the company and the fact that it contains "A tonic for general use A good appetizer. Aids digestion. Price 15 cents. The tops of the boxes bear either the letter "w" or "g," which signifies the nature of the cocktail-that is, tonic-inside. The bottle contains one cocktail, the governor's official reception, but that and the directions say: "Empty conshe should be the presiding genius there- tents in a glass, add a little piece of ice, stir and drink." The tonic is said to have a large sale, and as none is genuine unless the name is blown in the bottle the company must be coining money. Do the people of Nebraska wish to see this state of things become general humble soldiers of the ranks and on | in our state ? Do they think it better to have our drug stores converted into saloons and such club rooms as above described, established in our cities and large towns, than to retain our well regulated system, with local option to prohibit? Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, says the prohibition law of 1876 has proved a failure in that state, and drunkenness has increased instead of diminished. The people of that state, therefore, are opposed to prohibitory laws, because they do not believe temperance is best secured by such enactments. Has this not been confirmed by the observation of thinking people everywhere? Temperance must result from a general conviction of its desirableness, to be brought about by a gradual change of public opinion, and cannot be compelled by any law that was ever framed.

The Latest Shocks.

Since the widespread earthquake shocks of August 31 there have been frequent recurrences of slight disturbances in the region about Charleston, but these have generally not been so marked as to occasion any alarm save among the ex tremely ignorant and superstitious, and confidence had become quite generally restored. Cn Friday, however, sharp shocks were felt through a considerable portion of the area in the south that was affected by the great seismic disturbance, and in some localities there was a renewal of the feeling of alarm and anxiety which prevailed after the first calamitous visitation. At two or three places these last shocks are said to have been as severe as those felt in August. They did not, however, do any damage, beyond opening seams in the earth, which occurred in a portion of Virginia, and upsetting type in the fourth story of a news paper office in Washington city.

This pronounced recurrence of the disturbances will still more distinctly indicate the area in which the conditions producing them are present in great force, or in which at least they are peculiarly susceptible to seismic inflnence but whether the demonstration will be of any considerable value to science, one is compelled to doubt, in view of the very little that has apparently been definitely learned from the August disturbances. The investigation and study given to these phenomena seem not to have brought the scientists any nearer together as to the cause and origin of earthqakes than they were before, or, in fact, than they have been at any time in the last half-century during which this subject has been a matter of scientific study. There have been printed during the past five or six weeks any extent of theories, all learned and most of hem plansible but no two in full agree ment, so that there is still no undisputed ground upon which sciesmologists meet in accounting for the origin of earthquakes. The phenomena, however, have become of such great interest that they will continue to be a subject of earnest study, and every fresh revelation that may contribute to a better understanding of their causes and nature will be care fully noted.

EXAMINE your tickets carefully and see to it that you vote your choice for United States senator.

POLITICAL POINTS

The Memphis knights have nominated five members for legislative positions. The Utica (N. Y.) workmen have nom

nated a molder for the legislature. Ex-Congressman Belford is leading an independent republican revolt in Colorado. The Louisville trades assembly have pro

pounded a series of questions to candidates. The industrial party of Maryland has nominated municipal candidates in twenty wards.

Some of the Iowa papers are booming Senator allison for the presidency with much earnestness. The San Francisco labor party have nomi-

nated Henry George's old Daily Post partner for mayor. Congressman Ranney, of Massachusetts

left a practice of \$30,000 per annum when he entered political life. Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, say

the democratic tiexet in that state will be elected by a majority of 30,000. Charles A. Garter is a candidate for con gress in California. If woman suffrage pre-

valled in that state, Mr. Garter would have : tremendous run. The independent labor party at Detroit Mich., has put up a congressional, legislative and senatorial ticket. There are three old

printers on the ticket. Politically speaking, San Francisco seems to present a scene of inextricable confusion There are ten tickets in the field and others

in course of preparation. Mr. John Tyler Cooper, the self-nominated anti-prohibitionist candidate for mayor of Atlanta, Ga., is a grandson of President Tyler and also of James Fenimore Cooper. Senator Mahone will bid farewell to polities at the expiration of his term as senator, and will go into the real estate business at Washington, where he has recently made

large investments. Secretary Manning announces that he in tends to stand by Cleveland so long as he is president. It might be mentioned in passing that Mother-in-Law Folsom has expressed a similar determination! Bob Taylor, the democratic candidate for

governor of Tennessee, married a cousin of Senator Zeb Vance. He used to ride on horseback seventy-five miles over the moun tains to woo the fair maiden. J. B. Belford, erstwhile known in congress

as "The Red Headed Rooster of the Rockies." and famous for his convivial habits, has joined the Total Abstinence league. But this step toward reform is counteracted and overshadowed by the fact that he has also joined the democratic party. Ames J. Cummings, E. J. Merriam and F. Conkling, booked for congress from New

York, are all members of the editorial staff of

the New York Sun. They are bright and hardworking journalists, and they probably want to secure a season of complete intellectual rest by going to congress. General Sam Carey is to make fifteen dem-

ocratic speeches in Michigan during the present campaign-or, rather, will deliver one speech fifteen times. That same old whig-abolitionist-republican-greenback-democratle-temperance effort will again be pressed into active service.

Colonel Wind is running for congress in one of the Wisconsin districts and is making no blow about it. Colonel Quayle, of Missourl, is also pluming his wings for a congressional flight, and Colonel Bob White, of Mississippi, would like to meet him in the representative balls,

The New York voters have in frequent in stances demanded of the storekeepers they patronize to take down the lithographic pic tures of Henry George. Five hundred speakers are to talk for Henry George until election day. Great enthusiasm prevails among the labor organizations, but the lines will not be drawn tightly by the political powers until a day or two before election.

The Office Seeking the Cousin,

New York World.
Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo, the newly appointed American consul to Sheffield, England, says that he did not urge himself upon the president as an applicant for official honors. It was a clear case of the office seeking for the coustn. It found him with commendable promptness.

Powderly's Salary.

Chicago Mail. There is some ill-natured comment over the fact that the salary of Grand Master Powderly will be \$5,000 hereafter. Mr. Powderly's services are worth that much to the organization. Equal ability could not be procured in the world's market for double the amount.

Why Cousin Ben Got an Office. Chicago Times,

It is said that the reason Cousin Ben Folsom got an office was that he had threatened to spend the winter at the white house. Perhaps, after all, in dealing with such a case, the president is excusable for once throwing off the restraint imposed by civil reform har-

It Has Got Away.

Peoria Transcript.

The president went on a deer hunt the other day, and a magnificent buck sprang up. Out of courtesy to the president the others conceded his claim to it. The result was that the buck came near getting away, but was finally killed by another member of the party. It is just the same with civil service reform. Since it has been turned over to Mr. Cleveland it is in danger of getting

An Ordinary Matter. Chicago Herald.

The report originating in Paris to the effect that Bonanza Mackay had loaned the Bulgarian government \$2,000,000 doubtless grew out of the fact that he has been buying his wife a few dresses, and his checks passing through the clearing house excited some curl osity. Such transactions may seem like government loans to people in Europe, but over here they are common matters of domestic

A Great Discovery. New York Sun.

"My dear," said Rutherford B. Hayes, as he packed some of the freshest-looking eggs en top, "Christopher Columbus was a great man.

"Yes," replied the lady, "his discovery of America was a noble achievement. "I refer to his intimate knowledge of eggs, and how he taught the world to make them stand on end. That was a grand discovery I suppose he must have kept hens.'

Has the Big Head.

Chicago Tribune. Public Printer Benedict has a great head. Indeed, many people who have came in contact with him say he has the big head. He professes to have made some startling discoveries in his office, but declines to make them public till just before the New York election, and then, he says, "it will be a combshell, and carry weight before it can be denied." This is in the nature of an advance advertisement of forthcoming campaign lies. Mr. Benedict should travel ahead of a circus.

The Tate of Life. Justin McCarthy. Man is to-day what man was yesterday— Will be to-morrow; let him curse or pray. Drink or be dull, he learns not, nor shall

The lesson that will laugh the world away The world as gray or just as golden shines, The wine as sweet or just as bitter flows For you as me; and you, like me, may find Perfume or canker in the reddest rose.

The tale of life is hard to understand; But while the cup waits ready to your hand Drink, and declare the summer roses blow As red in London as in Samarcand.

Lins are as sweet to kiss and eyes as bright As ever flattered Omar with delight; English or Persian, while the mouth is fair, What can it matter how it says good night Putting the Stovepipe Up.

[Written for the Omaha Sunday Bee.] The man stands on the tipsy box, With all his reason fled,

And glares up at the stovepipe joint

He holds above his head. His hands are black with polish paste, His face tattooed with soot; And down his arms and down his back. Sharp pains unnumbered shoot,

Ten thousand ways, ten thousand times, He's tried to make a fit; The more of ways and times he's tried,

The more he is from it. His wife and children are outside, All petrified with fear, Awaiting the catastrophe

That comes this time of year.

Then comes a burst of adjectives. And then a madman's roar. And man and box with earthquake shocks And stovepipe, flood the floor. .

The doctor comes with arnica And little blister cup; The tinner comes, as usual And puts the stovepipe up. LU B. CAKE.

The Book Agent's Song. H. H. Heath, in Tid-Bits. Talk, talk, talk,

Till my tongue is heavy as lead, And walk, walk, Till my feet are as sore as my head, Which to-day was struck by a rolling-pin And crushed by a baseball bat, While a bootjack took me across the shin, And a frying-pan ruined my hat.

It's lie, lie, lie,

It's sell, sell, sell,

Till once an innocent youth,

1 really and positively wish I may die

If I know how to utter the truth. Besides which fact there remains
A rather more stubborn one yet,
That I've told so many no penitent pains,
Forgiveness for me would get,

It's sell, sell, sell,
Though nobody ever will buy,
I suppose for a saint 'twould be all very well,
But it makes me wish I could cry.
My sleep is troubled by phantoms gray
Of my landiady offering her bill,
Till if I knew how I believe I would pray For a job in a rolling mill.

One energetic Charleston merchant takes advantage of the earthquake, and advertises: "Earthquake prices! Shake 'em down!"

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

PETITIONS are being circulated for paving n South Sixteenth street. The section of that great thoroughfare on which it is proposed to make this improvement, lies be tween Howard and Vinton streets. The history of the improvement of Sixteenth street during the last four years is an interesting chapter. No one who stood at the corner of Farnam street and looked toward the south part of the city would ever have imagined that within a few months there would be a level and unobstructed thoroughfare extending from one end of the city to the other, and paved its entire length, making one of the liveliest and busiest streets in the west. To-day there is more travel on Sixteenth, from Douglas to Nicholas, than on any other street in Omaha. Being the only paved north and south street for any great distance it attracts traffic from the mills, factories, lumber and coal yards, and freight yards, which are so rapidly growing up in the north part of the city, while it also draws the heavy wheeling for distribution on the side streets running from it westward to the hills. As a pleasant drive for light vehicles it has long since become the most popular in Omalia. Between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening it becomes almost impassable from Dodge to Nicholas, while the newlypaved portion from Nicholas north to Millard & Caldwell's addition is filled with the handsomest turnouts in Omaha. From Vinton street to the grounds is about four miles, and one can readily imagine how much more popular as a drive-way this will become when the whole length is laid with a smooth and attractive pavement.

"WHEN you next come to Washington," said Colonel Switzler, who has been visiting his son in this city, "I will take pleasure in introducing you to the present president as well as the next president. They are combined in the same individual, Grover Cleveland. It has been rather amusing to me to read in many of the western republican papers so far from the scene of political action the bold predictions that Cleveland's re-nomination is out of the question or at least problematical. He is stronger in New York to-day, in spite of reports to the contrary, than he ever was, and Governor Hill, whom he made, is his able and faithful lieutenant. Mr. Cleveland's course so fay has given satisfaction to the conservative business interests of the east, and men of both political parties who believe in a strong and well administered government will come as earnestly to his support in 1888 as they did in 1884. As for Abe Hewitt's alleged opposition I don't believe there is a word of truth in it. Hewitt has resigned from congress because he is a worn out man. He is afflicted with insomania and has scarcely had a healthy night's sleep for years. The wear and worry, the clashing of factionalism in the house, the difficulty experienced in securing the passage of measures which he believes to be vital to the interests of the nation, have led him to retire for the present from active national political life. The idea that he has left congress to secure the mayoralty of New York simply in order to oppose the president in his own state and wield the patropage of the great metropolis in favor of his supposed adversary is simply absurd.'

Colonel Switzler, who hails from Missouri, s an office-holder. He holds down the chief chair in the bureau of statistics. Had be been a disappointed office-seeker, his interview might not have been quite so favorable to President Cleveland. Circumstances alter

"I was rather amused," said a prominent railroad man the other day, "at hearing one of the clerks in one of our railway headquarters complaining about the drudgery of his work and the poor prospects of advancement. As a matter of fact there is no business in which brains, energy and willingness to learn its most minute details, tell as thoroughly as in railroading. Many of our most prominent railroad managers and presients have begun work at the lowest round of the ladder, and have advanced steadily by showing ability to hold subordinate positions and do the best of work in the lowest of offices. George Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, began his career as a workman on the road. Tom Potter, as is well known, was a station agent. S. H. H. Clark was a brakeman on the New Jersey Central. An instance of what push will do s the career of George W. Holdrege. Graduating with high honors at Harvard, the stroke oar of a winning crew for several years, popular among all classes of students by reason of his position in athletic sports, he left Boston and joined his fortunes to the B. & M. railroad as a brakeman. He worked his way steadily up, mastering the details of every branch of the service until finally he occupied the superintendent's position with a knowledge of all the details of railroad construction and operation. Mr. Holdrege is now general mana ger, and there are few men in the west who have brighter prospects. He is backed by the strongest controlling influence of one of the largest railroad systems in the country. He has proved himself able to hold any position, from a forty-dollar-a-month place to that of a five-thousand-dollar berth. There are plenty of other men who have risen from the ranks to high positions. J. T. Clark, formerly general superintendent of the Union Pacific, and now holding the same cosition on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, started out as a brakeman. P. P. Shelby, general western traffic manager of the Union Pacific, was formerly a clerk. Paul Morton, who is not yet thirty years of age, has risen on his merits from a clerkship to be general passenger agent of the great Burlington road, after having ably filled for a time the office of assistant general freight agent."

W. A. ALSTADT ("Little Bismarck") wants it distinctly understood that, although he is a republican, he is not for Church Howe, whom he charges with being a prohibitionist. "Bismarck" is the man who made himself famous by overruling the supreme court while he was a justice of the peace at North Platte. It was at the time an effort was being made to enforce the Slocumb high license law. A test case was brought before his honor and without any explanation or delay "Bismarck" decided in favor or the defend. ant, and threw the case out of court. The at torney for the prosecution protested vigor ously against summary action, saving that there was but one side to the case, as the supreme court had passed upon the Slocum! law and declared it to be constitutional. "If the supreme judges have made d-d fools of themselves," said Bismarck, "I can't help it. I overrule the supreme court.'

"Some of the real estate men Omaha are laying the foundation for much business for the lawyers," said a careful real estate dealer yesterday. "Here are two samples: Recently an agent sold a lot which belonged to two brothers, and in making the deed recited that the property was conveyed by George Jones and Amanda Jones and William Jones single,' though George and Amanda Jones were man and wife, which fact had to be stated in order to make a good transfer of their title. This week a most gage was brought to my office for acknowledgment. It was given to secure the payment of a portion of the porchase price. The purchasers were one of the solid tirms of the city, and the mortgage recited that 'we Brown and Robinson hereby sell and convey, etc.' I was told that the deed to them ran the same way, and of course declined to take the acknowledgment, but told the gentleman presenting it that he had better new deed made running have a to Robert A. Brown and Conrad Robinson, | animal in the antipodes.

for instance, if they wanted a legal title to the property they were purchasing. I have given fictitious names in these cases, but they are fair samples of a carelessness which will ause endless litigation in the future.

"Speaking of real estate men," he continued, "that was a furny story one of the city papers told recently of a hotel-keeper of Kansas, who came to Omaha two years ago with \$1,400 capital, went into the real estate susiness and is now worth \$150,000. The truth is, there are but three men in the besiness who are worth that amount, and they have been in Omaha for a quarter of a century, or thereabouts. There are not more than three others who could clean up the half of \$150,000 if their debts were paid. This ex-hotel-keeper of Kansas is represented as casually remarking to the reporter that his sales during the past thirty days had netted him \$25,000. How much property do you suppose he would have to sell to earn that sum? An even million dollars, provided he got the biggest commission allowed on large deals, and these would necessarily be large deals."

Major CRYER, of Southport, England,

who is visiting in Omaha, to attend to some

real estate matters, is by no meads a stranger here. He was one of the early settlers of Omaha and is full of reminiscences of the stirring scenes of the famous claim club. When the claim club was started," said Major Cryer, "Jesse Lowe was president. He sent forme one day and asked me to make a requisition on General Thayer for arms and ammunition for the defense of the property of the club. General Thaver had charge of the government arms which were placed in his care for the defense of the life and property of citizens. A few days before he had received particular instruction from Jefferson C. Davis, then secretary of war, to be most careful about the issue of arms, etc., to cltizens for defense against Indians. He hesitated a long time in honoring my requisition, but finally consented, after exacting a pledge that they should all be accounted for every three months during their retention by the club. Of course the members of the club had no earthly right to the government arms any more than any other private citizens who might wish to go on a shooting expedition. Lowe knew this perfeetly well, and told me that he had called on me to make the requisition because, being a minor, they would have difficulty in holding me responsible in case of any trouble. Most of the guns never got back. They mysteri ously disappeared, and how they were settled for I have no means of knowing. I can remember George and Joe Barker in those days lying under the bill on their claim with the barrels of their old muskets glittering in the moonlight to keep off claimjumpers. I was then holding down a claim on the Papillion, and had also a jumper's title to the ground on which the Willow Springs distillery is now located. The claim club offered to confirm my title to the Willow Springs claim if I would relinquish my Papillion farm. Having a pre-emptor's right on the Papillion land and no right under heaven to the Willow Springs tract, I accordingly gave up the latter.'

TOM ECKERT'S FIRST LOVE An Old Breach of Promise Suit Against the General Manager of the Western Union Revived.

Cleveland Leader: One of the most

important cases ever heard in Wayne county, Ohio, involving many delicate technicalities, and springing from an old love affair, is waiting the decision of Judge Parsons in the common pleas court. In September, 1845, Mary E. Fleming, of Wooster, sued Thomas T. Eckert, of the now general r Western Union manage n Tele graph company, with head at New York city, for headquarters of promise to marry. She received judgment to the amount of \$3,250 against the defendant. About that time "Tom," as as he was then known to the people of Vooster was a jovial rollicking sort of a fellow. He soon after settled down, how ever became an expert operator, was then appointed postmaster of Wooster, and during the war held the position as managing operator of the Army of the Potomac, which finally culminated in his present position. No strenuous effort was made to collect the judgment, as the plaintiff supposed it would be settled without lawing. The interest on the judgment swells the amount to \$8,000, not one cent ever having been paid. Judgment was obtained June 16. 1845. The execution was issued in 1850 and returned unsatistied. Eight years later the judgment was renewed in the name of Mary E. Bartol, the plaintiff having in the mantime married John Bartol, of Wooster, now deceased. Last June a motion was filed through Eckert's attorney, Hon. John McSweeney, to quash the service. It was argued before Judge Parsons and sustained. Last Saturday morning Hou. M. A. Dougherty, of Columbus, apneared on the scene as ettorney for Mary E. Bartol, and proceeded to open up the case and sue for a reversal of Parsons late decision. The case is watched with unparalleled interest, owing to its age and the prominence of the parties to the suit. The great ou stion seems to be upon the construction to be given to the statute of limitations, particularly in respect to revivor of judgments, the plaintiff's attorney having in sisted that the motion is not to revive the original action, but that it is simply a continuation of jurisdiction once ac-quired. Argument on both sides is completed, but Judge Parsons reserved his decision, which will not be given for several weeks, as he is now on The bench at

Millersburg. Some Big Figures.

A mathematical calculation which is ust old enough to make interesting Sunday reading once more is based on the day reading once more is based on the following passage from the Book of Revelation: "And he measured the city with the reed 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the heighth of it are equal." This pretty little calculation, which is being freshly quoted, is as follows: "Twelve thousand furongs, 7,920,000 feet, which being capital 1408,793,083. 000 feet, which being cubed,1 496,793,083,-000,000,000,000 cubic feet, Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, and half the balance for streets, leaving a remainder of 124,168,-472,000,000 000,000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room sixteen feet square, and there will be 39,321,-823,759,000,000 rooms. We will now sup-pose that the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for thirtythree and one third years, making in all 2,970,000,000 every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years, or centuries, making in all, 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were 100 worlds equal to this in number of in-hisbituats and duration of years, making a total of 297,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than one hundred rooms sixteen feet square for each per-

Australia's Rabbit Plague.

Galignani's Messenger: The farmers of Australia seem to be still troubled by rabbits, which breed in that country at a most enormous rate. One man has just accepted a tender for wire netting which is to make a rabbit-proof fence from Narromine to Bourke, and will extend over a distance of 203 miles. If the nofortunate rabbits search along to find the end of the obstruction they will be a bit weary before they have arrived at their destination. It is said that the work will cost £15,000, and at that rate, if a man could offer such a figure, it proves that the rabbit must be the most destructive